

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Published Every Morning in the Year by
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY.

714 FIFTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1903, at
the post-office at Washington, D. C., under act of
Congress of March 3, 1879.

SCOTT C. BONE, Editor.

Ernest H. Merrick... Treasurer and Business Manager
J. H. Cunningham... Editor
Charles C. Thompson... Mechanical Superintendent

Telephone Main 3300. (Private Branch Exchange.)

The Washington Herald is delivered by
carrier in the District of Columbia and at
Alexandria, Va., at 5 cents per month,
duly and Sunday, or at 25 cents per
month without the Sunday issue.Subscription Rates by Mail.
Daily and Sunday... 35 cents per month
Daily and Sunday... \$1.20 per year
Daily, without Sunday... 25 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday... \$1.00 per yearNo attention will be paid to anonymous
contributions, and no communications to
the editor will be printed except over the
name of the writer.Manuscripts offered for publication will
be returned if unavailable, but stamps
should be sent with the manuscript for
that purpose.All communications intended for this
newspaper, whether for the daily or the
Sunday issue, should be addressed to
THE WASHINGTON HERALD.New York Office, Nassau-Bowling Bldg., LaCrosse &
Maxwell, Managers.
Chicago Office, Marquette Bldg., LaCrosse &
Maxwell, Managers.

ARE YOU GOING AWAY?

Subscribers who leave the city
temporarily should have The
Washington Herald mailed to
them. Addresses will be changed
as often as requested. You can
not keep fully informed about
affairs in Washington unless
your paper follows you. Write
before leaving, mail or tele-
phone your address to this of-
fice.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1907.

A Menace to Peace.

The New York Herald, which is
personally conducting the battle
ship to the Pacific, wants the fleet
sent direct to Manila, not as a "menace
to Japan, but as a prudential measure
that would most probably avert all danger
of war." To dispatch the battle ships to
the Pacific coast, in that paper's opinion,
would be a "strategical blunder," pro-
vocative of the very danger it is sought
to prevent. It gives this reason why:"The transfer of our battle-ship fleet to the
Pacific coast, instead of averting war, might
rather be inevitable. For the progress of the
fleet around the South American continent
would be a constant reminder of the
fact that the Japanese public, unimpressed
by what would seem like a slowly approaching
danger, and Japanese jingoism finally gain
the upper hand and precipitate a crisis by
forcing the government to open hostilities and
send the Philippines as a preliminary
measure."An extraordinary confession, and one
that serves to confirm the opinion of
those who believe the whole battle-ship
programme to be a grave blunder, not-
withstanding official and unofficial
protestations that it is a peace move. It
is nonsensical to argue, as our contem-
porary does, that to send a powerful fleet
to the Philippines, as a prudential mea-
sure, would be less menacing to Japan
than sending it to the Pacific coast. The
ultimate objective of the fleet, the motive
and purport of the maneuver, would be
exactly the same, whether the battle
ships sailed for Magdalena Bay or Ma-
nila. What the New York Herald says
of the probable effect of the transfer of
our ships of war to the Pacific would be
equally true of their transfer to the Phil-
ippines. So its observations on that score
simply amount to an admission that the
administration is contemplating a very
dangerous naval movement, which has
every promise of inflaming the passions
of war more than the emotions of peace.The price of thread has been advanced
20 per cent. This increased-cost-of-living
story is certainly stringing out.

Municipal Ownership in Practice.

Two reports have been made by mem-
bers of the National Civic Federation
commission who have been investigating
the subject of municipal ownership for
nearly two years. One of these, written
by Prof. John R. Commons, dealing with
the relation of labor and politics to gov-
ernment-controlled utilities, is rather
favorable to municipal ownership; while
the other, whose author, J. W. Sullivan,
describes the conditions of employment
by municipal authorities, takes a much
less pleasing view of municipalized public
service. Both reports present unhappy
pictures of political corruption arising
out of the relations of public-service cor-
porations with local authorities, and also
in the conduct of municipalized public
utilities. Prof. Commons maintains that
public trust under private ownership is
not to be established by law, but that
it seems to be established by the fact that
reports that municipal ownership is no
panacea for corporate corruption of local
politics. In Wheeling, W. Va., for ex-
ample, Prof. Commons found the munic-
ipal gas works as deep in the mud of
politics as the privately owned street
car lines were in the mire. "The council
and aldermen," he says, "control the
municipal gas works, and they control
the franchises and contracts of the pri-
vate companies. The 'city hall ring' is
just as much a ring of the political tools
of the private corporations as it is a
ring of municipal politicians." The cap-
able politician, Prof. Commons remarks,
can build up his organization just as
effectively under municipal as under pri-
vate ownership.Perhaps the most striking feature of
the reports is the mass of evidence
brought out that municipal ownership
so far has not greatly improved the con-
dition of government employees. Only the
common laborer seems to have been espe-
cially benefited by exchanging a private
for a public employer. This was found to
be true both in the United States and
Great Britain. The tendency is for the
local authorities to pay the going rate
of wages, unless political pressure forces
them to do otherwise. Mr. Sullivan ap-
pears to think that the municipal em-
ployee is really better off than the pri-
vate employee, in spite of the fact that
the latter often gets a soft berth, for he
concludes that under private employ-
ment good men are more certain of re-
taining their places, they pay no politi-
cal assessments, and are politically free,
and they work under better conditions
to comfort and future prospects. How-
ever, Mr. Sullivan observes, munic-
ipal ownership spells the ruin of tradeor labor organizations, whose purpose is
to secure better wages and conditions of
employment. Politics is the municipal
employee's substitute for the union. On
this point Mr. Sullivan's remarks are
worth quoting in full:
"The wage worker who reads the labor report
cannot be surprised that municipalization in various
places carries peril to the trade union. In the first
place, the field for the laborer's manipulator en-
larges with municipal employment. But many
unions refuse to be moved about like pawns, and
the labor union member, desiring either to
support or to fight the growing strength of per-
jurious labor politicians, has one more reason to
drop out of the union, should occasion arise. Again,
individual unions at work for municipalization learn
to look to politics for help; while unions do so, as
in the case of the British electrical workers, and
in so far as they are out of the real union movement.
They are engaged political clubs, not trade unions.
They carry perverted labor to the ranks of genuine
unions."In view of the labor-union sentiment for
municipal ownership, the experience
of British unions is significant. They can-
not retain their members who drift into
municipal employment, nor can they
tolerate separate organizations of public
employees, for such an organization was
repudiated by the trades union congress
in 1906, on protest from other unions that
it was weakening their membership. Munic-
ipal employees, therefore, look to politi-
cal action to secure better wages and
shorter hours of labor, and, as Prof.
Commons says, they "sooner or later
cast their votes for candidates who
promise or have secured a betterment of
their condition." And Mr. Sullivan found
that "unionism and office-holding, even
of the pettiest grade, do not fuse."We gather from these reports that mu-
nicipal ownership has its evil side, and
that, possibly, it would be better to re-
form the ill of private management, as
popular opinion now demands, than to
fly to others lurking in the municipal
ownership and management of public
utilities that we now not of.A man out West is said to be six feet
tall and \$10,000 short," says the Rochester
Herald. The long and the short of it.

A Typically Fairbanksian Act.

From Passamaquoddy Bay to San Diego,
from Key West to Port Townsend, the
pert paragraphs will now rise up in
glee and pour out the vials of their
near-wit on the helpless head of our
beloved Vice President. What a chance
he has given them by that exploit out at
Yellowstone Lake, to be sure! It is
easy to anticipate them. They will point
out that he now has the advantage of
all other Presidential aspirants, so far
as the labor vote is concerned, because
it was a waitress whom he rescued
from the cruel waters. They will say
things about the spectacle of an dignified
man as he running "at breakneck
speed" from the hotel veranda to the
edge of the lake. They will crack al-
leged jokes about the water being "way
over the young woman's head, inasmuch
as it reached the Vice President's waist.
They will even accentuate the coincidence
of the rescued maiden being the same
woman "waited on" the Vice Presi-
dential table with such assistance and
skill as to cause the favorite of all Indi-
ana's favorite sons to say nice things to
the hotel manager about her. They will
but what's the use of going on? Every
reader of The Washington Herald knows
as well as we do the various forms their
jesting will take. Already in your
mind's eye every one of you can see
that double-leaved paragraph, a column
or two in length, which the New York
Sun will print this morning.Personally, we do not think of stooping
to such foolery. It was a courageous,
noble, typically Fairbanksian act that
the Vice President performed, and we
heretofore tender our sincere congratula-
tions. We rather guess that the country
will realize before long that all strenu-
ity in the land isn't confined to Oyster
Bay and the White House tennis court."I can please any one I desire to,"
says George Bernard Shaw. George is al-
ways well pleased with himself.

British Colonies and the Japanese.

Says the New York Times, in the course
of an editorial commenting on the various
foreign views of the "Japanese situa-
tion":
"It is interesting to be reminded that the
same position in regard to Japanese immigra-
tion as the government of the United States.
The Transvaal colony has a law subjecting all Asiatic
immigrants, including the Japanese, to the same
rigid medical examination, and similar law is strongly
favored in Australia. This may not be very im-
portant, but it ought to check some of the silly
alarmists."As a matter of fact, Australia has a
law which most effectively bars Japanese
from that country. The statute in ques-
tion prohibits the entrance of any colored
peoples, and the Japanese are included in
that classification. A year or so ago a
Japanese war ship or two visited Aus-
tralian ports, and while the officers and
crews were permitted to land, it was with
the distinct understanding that they were
not to remain. A ship captain who
touches at an Australian port with Japa-
nese among his crew must furnish
heavy bonds guaranteeing that when he
clears the Japanese will be aboard. If
they are not, the bonds are forfeited and
the runaways are hunted down and de-
ported. In this respect the Japanese are
on exactly the same footing as Lascars,
Indians, Chinese, negroes, Kanakas, or
any of the other peoples regarded as
"colored" within the meaning of the law.
Notwithstanding all this, England is
Japan's ally. There is no talk of war
because of the "white Australian" policy,
even though one of the Australian jour-
nals refers to the Japanese in terms so
much more derogatory than any used
even the most extreme American papers
could use. There can be no comparison.
Last year's files of the Sydney Bulletin,
for example, will afford ample evidence in
support of this statement.
As the Times says, such facts as these
should silence some of the silly alarm-
ists who are wildly clamoring for atten-
tion just now. But will they? Are facts
or common sense entering into the equa-
tion at all?Unions may come and unions may go,
but the "unfair" beer flows on forever.

The New Immigration Law.

Some surprise is expressed that, though
the new immigration law passed by the
last Congress went into effect June 24,
there has been no appreciable effect on
immigration. Neither in the numbers
admitted nor their average quality does
there seem to be any change.
Of course, it is a bit early yet to judge
what the effect of the law is really to be,
but one may imagine that even if it
had been much more drastic in its regu-
lations than it is, it would hardly serve
to stem the steadily rushing tide of im-
migrants from Europe who seek refuge
in this land of promise.
The new act was a compromise between
the friends of liberal immigration laws
and the advocates of immigration restric-
tion. Very properly, it places greater re-
sponsibilities on the transportation com-
panies, and guarantees one much-needed
reform by requiring the steamships toprovide better accommodation for steer-
age passengers. It directs them to de-
port all aliens who have entered the coun-
try in violation of law, and to take back
all those who become public charges
through causes that existed prior to
their landing. The act also specifically
forbids the bringing in of women for
immoral purposes, the admission of
feeble-minded persons and those afflicted
with tuberculosis. None of these pro-
visions is likely appreciably to cut down
the rush of immigrants.
The final clause of the law raises the
head tax on immigrants from \$2 to \$4 a
head, but this difference is so slight when
applied to the individual, though in the
mass it will make a good round sum,
that it really provides no check. Indeed,
Congress seemed to feel that the new
law would do little to restrict immigra-
tion, and for that reason it provided for
the creation of a commission to make a
practical study of the whole question.
That commission is now at work in the
country and in Europe, and the conclu-
sions it reaches and the remedies it rec-
ommends should be most interesting and
instructive.It has been three months since Mar-
se Henry demanded that we go "back to the
Constitution," and still the country
evinces no disposition either to go back
or sit down.

The Society for Psychical Research.

A good deal of fun, first and last, has
been made of the Society for Psychical
Research, of which Prof. Hyslop, formerly
of Columbia University, is the head. Most
of the ridicule has been based on igno-
rance of the society's objects, which are
purely and plainly scientific. Prof. Hyslop
is a hard-headed man, a scientist, who
started in many years ago frankly a non-
believer in psychic phenomena of any
sort, and who now has arrived, not at a
condition of absolute belief, but at a
condition where he is obliged to confess that
he does not know.The most significant work of the so-
ciety of which Prof. Hyslop is the head,
has been in connection with Mrs. Piper,
a medium. She does none of the tricks
of the parlor spiritualist, but goes into a
trance and tells strange things. Through
the agency of Dr. Hyslop, this woman was
given a salary by the Society for Psychical
Research, and since that time has been
under the care and guardianship of the
officers of the society, men above re-
proach, who are investigating for purely
scientific reasons. What they have dis-
covered is set forth in some dozen or so
large volumes, which are published
for the society. If there is to be any de-
termination of the truths and upshots of
spiritualism, it must be through some such
disinterested agency as this.A recent illustration of the work of the
society comes from Windsor, Nova Scotia.
The town was wrought up over spiritualist
manifestations. Boxes and barrels were
moved by unseen agencies, objects flew
through the air, mysterious voices were
heard. Prof. Hyslop sent one of his tried
assistants to the place, and the result is
a report that "all the alleged phenomena
at Windsor, which excited public notice,
were frauds pure and simple." Great
pains had been taken to gull the public.
A hoghead which rolled about the street
was found to contain a young boy. There
were mysterious wires and secret doors,
all of which the trained investigator
found. Thus a credulous public was
saved from fear and fraud, and thus the
much laughed at Society for Psychical
Research justifies itself and commands
respect.The fact that Baron Kuroki is a great
fisherman ought to gain for him a warm
place in the affections of Mr. Grover
Cleveland.The Philadelphia Inquirer says that a
horse show in that city is not a clothes
show at all. But what it is cracked
up to be, Philadelphia always was slow.The "Black Hand" has been heard
from in Atlanta. The women are com-
plaining about those carried away by the
street car conductors.In confessing that he knows absolutely
nothing about millinery, the President
definitely escapes one row from which he
could not hope to emerge with his reputa-
tion unimpaired."The way to make a fortune is to make
admirers," says a wise contemporary.
And, after that, keep in close "touch"
with mankind in general!Now do the plump and rounded maid
lie her to the seashore. The other kind,
demure and sweet, to the mountains high
doth go!The President is represented as insist-
ing that his successor must be a man
guaranteed to "carry out the Roosevelt
policies." Mr. Foraker is perfectly will-
ing to furnish a man who will carry them
out, and bury them, also.A Western youngster's life was saved
recently by a quarter in his pocket which
deflected the course of a bullet. This
will not happen often, however, as it is
well-nigh impossible for the average kid
to keep a coin of that size.An Illinois scorching ran into and knock-
ed down a couple of rural belles of that
State a few days ago. The next after-
noon they layd him and pelted him
profusely with ancient eggs from down
the farm. The young man has not
spread any great amount of gasoline smell
around that neighborhood since."Mr. Bryan is eternally springing some-
thing new. Why doesn't he let well
enough alone?" asks a contemporary.
Perhaps he just likes to keep his friends
busy.An Ohio school-teacher has been con-
victed of forgery. He seems to have mis-
construed the copy-book injunction,
"Forge ahead.""If Edward VII were an American,
what would be his politics?" asks an
inquisitive contemporary. If he lived in
New York he probably would be a mem-
ber of the Kings County Democratic.The Philadelphia North American thinks
the Russian Douma has lost its every
thing. As a matter of fact, did it
ever have any to lose?A contemporary is much distressed
because Uncle Sam owes something like
\$500,000,000. Nevertheless, the old man can
hardly find a place to put his money.Accompanied by Corporal Tomato, Gen-
Kuroki has recently returned from a
fishing expedition. Now, doubtless, we
shall hear a new lunch of plump and
highly seasoned fish stories.The Savannah News regrets that the
burglars in that city "fade away" so
easily after they have made a raid. The
News' idea is that they should neither
fade nor run.

Only a Friendly Visit, Eh?

From the New York Herald.
To eliminate every possibility of war,
in fact, our battle ships should be sent
to the Philippines via the Suez Canal
and thence to Japan on a friendly visit.
Peace, not war, would follow.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

GREAT SPORT.

Come, Willie, come, and let us go
Trust-busting.
It is delightful sport, you know—
Trust-busting.
We'll hale to court a magnate stout
And worm his inmost secrets out.
For that's the way to go about
Trust-busting.Come, children all, and go with us
Trust-busting.
We're going to make an awful fuss
Trust-busting.
We'll make the magnate tell his name;
We'll make him swear unto the same.
Oh, isn't it a lovely game—
Trust-busting?

All the Essentials.

"What ye got there, friend?"
"Bale o' mint an' a barrel o' rye."
"Light, stranger, light! I'll loan ye my
spring."

Do Not Prolong It.

"I think I'll write a book."
"So?"
"Yes; believe I'll knock out a novel."
"Well, be merciful. Do it in the first
round."

Wasted Energy.

Maud Muller on a summer's day
Raked the hired girl for the way
She led the dinner burn.
Maud raked the careless girl for fair.
And did the festive daisies care?
Not a darn.

Queer Human Nature.

"We keep on reposing implicit confi-
dence in trusted employees."
"Well?"
"Yet statistics prove these to be the
most frequent to go wrong."

Equally Valuable.

"The broker couldn't sell my stock."
"Too bad, Jane."
"Oh, he made it all right. Exchanged
it for other securities."

An Imprudent Fable.

A member of the proletariat was ad-
mitted.
"Sir," said he, "the wolf has been at
my door for months."
"Pooh, pooh, my good man," responded
the fat capitalist. "Such is not the na-
ture of the wolf. You have evidently
been reading unscrupulous literature."

NAVAL DISORDERS.

From the New York Evening Post.
No. 2345 B. Washington, D. C.,
July 1, 1907.Evans, commanding North Atlantic Fleet:
Are you seeing things at night? We
are. Faces on latest importation of
Japanese fans wear scowls. Can you
make a movement around Cape
Horn to Pacific with all battle ships?
What will be effect on Bar Harbor and
Newport social season? Don't reply.
GENERAL BOARD.No. 2346. Washington, D. C.,
July 1, 1907.
Evans, commanding North Atlantic Fleet:
President heartily approves our plans.
Be prepared for anything.
GENERAL BOARD.No. 2350. Washington, D. C.,
July 1, 1907.
President has never heard of his plans,
which he has had under consideration for
two years.
GENERAL BOARD.Oyster Bay, July 2, 1907.
Proceed with all battle ships of navy
to Pacific Ocean. What will you do when
you get there?
By order of the President.
LOEB, Secretary.

Oyster Bay, July 3, 1907.

Evans, &c.:
With the sixteen battle ships to be
placed under your command you will
proceed to the South Atlantic, and then
proceed back again.
By order of the President.
LOEB, Secretary.

Oyster Bay, July 4, 1907.

Evans, &c.:
When are you going with the battle
ship fleet? The President will give you
three guesses.
LOEB, Secretary.

Oyster Bay, July 4, 1907.

Evans, &c.:
The fleet under your command will put
sea and land.
By order of the President.
LOEB, Secretary.

Oyster Bay, July 5, 1907.

Evans, &c.:
The fleet may or may not sail. The
President deprecates your vacillation.
LOEB, Secretary.

Oakland, Cal., July 4, 1907.

Evans, &c.:
You will proceed with all the battle
ships of the navy. I understand there
are eighteen or twenty on a practice
cruise around Cape Horn, with Oakland
and San Francisco as your objective. My
old constituents must have a fine naval
spectacle, regardless of cost.
METCALF, Secretary of Navy.

Oakland, Cal., July 4, 1907.

President, Oyster Bay:
Have ordered Evans to cruise with all
battle ships to Oakland, so that family
and friends can see the navy from front
review. We will have an Oyster Bay
review.
METCALF, Secretary of Navy.Washington, D. C., July 4, 1907.
President, Oyster Bay; Metcalf, Oak-
land; Evans, commanding fleet:
Please tell me about the battle ship
movement, so I can make official denial
to correspondents.
NEWBERRY, Acting Secretary.Business Depression in Kansas.
From the Philadelphia North American.
Kansas business men are closing up
their stores to help the farmers harvest
their wheat. This is the first symptom
of the awful business depression with
which Jim Hill threatened the country
if the rate law were passed.But He Took First Train Out.
From the Chicago Record-Herald.
Mr. Rockefeller declared that he was
glad to come to Chicago. Why shouldn't
he have been? Chicago is always worth
being and low rates of fare prevail on
most of the railroads.Hobson Loose.
From the New York Sun.
The "silent man" of New Rochelle is
dead. Hobson is loose with all his voices.
Such is the humor of destiny. Poor old
Alabammy!

WHAT, INDEED?

(Written for The Washington Herald.)
Two little girls
With flaxen curls
Went out to church one day;
Like little boys
They blinched at boys,
And so forgot to pray.When asked the text,
They soon got vexed.
And answered back, "Sisters,"
Dear little things,
With angelic wings,
What better could they say?
JUDE FAIRMAN.
U street northwest, Washington, D. C.

MEN AND THINGS.

Williams and Vardaman.

As is to be expected under the circum-
stances, reports from Mississippi con-
cerning the results of the Williams-Var-
daman joint debate are contradictory.
Friends of each are claiming an advan-
tage; but, as has been the case since the
campaign commenced, the preponderance
of opinion seems to be on the side of
Mr. Williams. A study of the speeches
made by the two at Meridian a few days
ago indicates that the brilliant Repre-
sentative got rather the better of his an-
tagonist, particularly with reference to
government ownership and the repeal of
the fifteenth amendment to the Con-
stitution, which are the two main issues
on which the fight for the Senatorial
prize is being waged. Mr. Williams, as
is well known, is strongly opposed to
government ownership, and in the course
of his remarks he referred to Mr. Bry-
an's advocacy of that policy. "Mr.
Bryan is not infallible," he said, "and
does not pretend to be. We agree on so
many things that I am glad to disagree
on at least one thing." The Vardaman
lites made a demonstration of disapproval
at this point, whereupon Mr. Williams
submitted the not altogether original or
brilliant observation that "a bit dog is
always the first to howl." Later, the
former minority leader made this state-
ment: "If there should ever come a time
when it is a question of the government
owning the railroads or the railroads
owning the government, then I will vote
for government ownership, and not until
then."Gov. Vardaman was vigorous in his
remarks about President Roosevelt, to
whom he referred as "this little usurper,
this wild man in the White House." However, he said the President "has done
some things I like, notably in the dis-
charge of the negro regiment at Brownsville,
and other acts where he has shown
from the doctrine of W. J. Bryan meet
my approval, for it is never too late to
do the right thing." He handled the
negro without gloves, but pointed out
that he had prevented the lynching of six
negroes and brought about their trial be-
fore judges and juries.The Copyright Law.
Persons who are familiar with the work-
ings of the copyright laws, and who read
the trials of the author and producers
of "The Music of the Hour" in his column
yesterday, say that the fact that num-
erous copyrights bear the same title does
not indicate the futility of the statute
as at present enforced. It is well settled
they point out, that the protection ex-
tends to the subject-matter, and not to
the title. In Corbett vs. Purdy, 80
Federal Reporter, 901, the court an-
nounces the law in these words: "In no
case has protection been afforded by in-
junction under the copyright laws to the
title alone, separate from the book or
dramatic composition which it is used to
designate." In an earlier case, involving
the dramatization of Du Maurier's "Tril-
by," the court, in granting an injunction
from producing any play or drama pre-
sented the scenes, incidents, plot, or
dialogue of the novel, nevertheless denied
an injunction against the mere use of the
name "Trilby" as the title of any dra-
matic composition, which did not carry
with it the scenes, plot, &c., of the novel.
The court held that "it is the name in
connection with the novel, and not the
name alone, which the copyright law pro-
tects." In some instances, however, a
title may be protected as a trade-mark.Col. Slomp to Retire?
The few high officials of the adminis-
tration now in the city are terror-stricken
by the report from Virginia that Col.
Campbell Slomp, the only Republican
Representative from the Old Dominion,
will not be a candidate to succeed him-
self. They realize that the party will
sustain an irreparable loss in such an
event. Adverses from Bristol quote Jo-
seph J. Shaffer, of Wytheville, as assert-
ing that Wythe County will urge William
McGavock as a candidate for the Repub-
lican nomination in the Ninth district
next year, and if it develops that Col.
Slomp really will not be in the race, a
number of other prominent party work-
ers are expected to make their aspira-
tions known. State Senator J. C. Noel,
of Lee County, is one of these, and L. P.
Summers, at present collector of internal
revenue at Abington, is another.Col. Slomp is one of the picturesque
members of the House. He is one of the
old-fashioned, spread-eagle type of orators,
and when he gets started it is a
pretty hard matter to stop him as was
demonstrated at the dinner which Repre-
sentative McKinley, of Illinois, gave in
honor of the officials of the Republican
Congressional Committee at the Raleigh
last winter. He lives at Big Stone Gap,
and is a farmer and dealer in coal and
timber lands. He served in the Confed-
erate army. In his biography he informs
the world that in 1883, when he was
"defeated by forty votes by fraud," he
was a member of the Fifty-eighth and
Fifty-ninth Congresses, and last year
was re-elected as a member of the Six-
tieth.Dolliver and Tillman.
Nobody who knows the two men is sur-
prised by Senator Dolliver's denial of the
story sent out from Jackson, Mich., a few
days ago to the effect that, because of
certain statements made by the Iowa
Senator in the course of a Chautauqua
speech, Senator Tillman, another Chau-
taqua speaker, had challenged him to a
duel, which challenge was declined. In-
asmuch as various wild and woolly stories
about Senators on the Chautauqua plat-
form have been given out this summer,
Senator Dolliver's statement in the prem-
ises is of particular interest. He ex-
presses the opinion that some of the
Chautauqua managers are anxious to ex-
ploit speakers in the most sensational
manner possible, and declares that if the
practice is not stopped he will quit the
Chautauqua platform. "While Senator
Tillman and myself do not entertain the
same views on many questions," Senator
Dolliver is quoted as saying, "I am sure
I will never use language on the platform
about him that would cause him to issue
a challenge to me." Thus another "yellow
journal development of the heated season
is punctured."Patti and Her Farewells.
Probably nobody has given so many
"farewells" to the singer, Mme.
Patti, who is going to give yet one more
before she dies. Few people have afforded
more pleasure than she, and she has
earned the reward that has come to her.
She is a most gifted woman. She speaks
Italian, Spanish, Russian, German,
French, and Portuguese, in addition to
English. Her memory is said to be prodi-
gious. In her repertoire she has over
eighty operas of which she knows every
detail by heart, and can sing the words
included. She has many accomplishments
besides. She plays the guitar and man-
dolin, is a skilled pianist, is something
of an artist, and does most beautiful
embroidery and knitting, much of her
handwork going to the poor people of
her estates. She is, as Shakespeare
phrased it, "A woman of infinite variety."

THE OPTIMIST.

"Fortune is female; from my youth her favors
Were not withheld, the fault was mine to hope
Her former smiles again at this late hour."
So sang Byron in the long ago. And
yet, who is there that gets too old to
hope for fortune's change? Real, opti-
mistic hope of a change for the better
in one's affairs does not necessarily imply
too great a trust in mere luck, for he is
wise who, instead of sitting down with
fold